EUROPE.

Garibaldi's Speech When Embarking for Caprera.

The Pope's Allocution and the Situation in Rome.

The British Reform Leaguers in Support of Gar baldi and Self-Government.

English Search for the Rescued Fenians.

The Inman steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Mc-Guigan, which left Liverpool at one P. M. on the 2d and Queenstown on the 3d of October, arrived at this port

The steamship Morovina, from Liverpool on the 3d inst, arrived at Quebec vesterday.

an & Co., an old and respectable mercantile house of transpired. Mr. Ferer Buchaban, who died about niteen

for the first half of the current financial year with the relative returns of 1896, there is a net increase of Tue North British Mail states that no less than from

owing to the successful competition of foreign with home

The Prince Imperial of France has paid a second visit to ere confined for siight offences. To the surprise of the

mouncing that the adhesion of King George of Hanover the last proposal of the Prussian government was re-

eived there yesterday.

In Belfast, Ireland, during a visit of the Lord Lieunant, a placard, which the police quickly defaced, was posted over the town denouncing Earl Russell as the enemy of Protestantism, and calling on the inhabitants, if he should come to Selfast, as the local paper ant, but waited in the railway station until the vice

OUR SPECIAL CO RESPONDENCE.

RUME.

SPECIAL CORRESPUNDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Activity of the Papal Ministers—Is Victor Emandel Sincere (-The Pope's Allocution— Cardinal Altieri's Successor—"Strike" of

Although the Ponufical government may consider the ecent article in the official gozette of Italy, condemning ceed from mere words to positive acts of violence against the Pope, as reassuring in the present crists, neverthe-

tedly and positivery announced to cross the placed round the Pope's dominions by the Italian govern

The Roman government is by no means trusting enof Garibaidi, who cannot move a finger without that ction being telegraphed to Cardinal Autonelli. Military measures bave also been taken for a strict observation ruption is expected. A force of two companies of Zouaves and three companies of the Roman line regiseveral days periostrating the frontier districts in the province of Viterbo, without naving as yet encountered any Garibaidians, although the report is every day our cutated in Rome that hands have crossed at some point or other of the frontier.

Yesterday another expeditionary column, chiefly fur-

nished by the Antibes Legion, marched from Civita Vecchia to scout the frontier line of that province alsoso that we shall probably hear of skirmishing ere long, if Garibaldi succeeds in gesting a tooting on St. Peters'

Vou will have learned by feteram the substance of the Pope's harangue to the Consistory of the 29th. The profests of his Hollmess against the sale of church property in italy, which he declares to be not and void, were of course expected, but they will have no effect in preventing that law from being carried out, and it is even asserted that private instructions to the Reliand clergy authorize toem to encourage good Cathofice to become purchasers, with the understanding that on the return of more prosperous times for the Church they must hold themselves ready to restore the property so purchased to its tawful owners on receipt of the price paid. The Pope's denial of having been instrumental is the disasters of the Emperor of Mexico, and his mention of important documents on that subject, including a letter from the ill-used bazimilian, dated from his prison at Querbiars on the 18th of Jone, will be interesting to your readers. A deserved enlogy on the late Cardinal Di Pietro has been appointed Altieri's successor in the tree of Aloano, as was expected, although somewheps feared that his liberal tendencies would have deprived him of that bishopric. The nomination of Cardinal di Angelis, one of the most determined opponents of the flatten government and avoluntary prasmer, so to say, for some years at firm, to the post of Camer lengs to the Holy Roman Church, vacant by the death of Cardinal diance, may accomine in the contingency of the regiming to the Holy Roman Church, vacant by the death of Cardinal Altier, has a certain point as againcance, for aithough Cardinal in Angelis is not a preliate of eminent ability, and the office of Cameriengo is, generally speaking, a mere success the Cardinal Camerienge becomes trivially Pope until the formal election of a new Pontiff. Should an interention of this surres the continuous of vigorous opposition to the Italian garanteer.

ment.

A new tariff for emulbuses and cabs, with severer police regulations than hitherto for the conduct of the drivers, caused a satisk of cabmen lest week, cong quits an unbeard of combination in so uncommercial a city as Rome, travelers arriving at the railway station by the different trains throughout the day were much inconvenienced by the total ab ecce of of public vehicles. The dissatisfied drivers' idea of a strike seemed to be to strike and stab such of their companions as would have preferred plying for fare as usual, but the pelice authorities made short work of the movement, arresting the malconients by wholesale, and exiling summarily from the Roman dominions all those who were not Roman subjects. This vigorous proceeding brought the strike to a speedy conclusion, and the public were only inconvenienced for four and twenty hours by the absence of public vehicles from the customary stands.

Although the course adopted by the government in his case proved very efficient, it would create considerable surprise and dissatefaction if alopted in similar circumstances in constitutional countries, where all classes of industrials consider that they have the right to strike or absaunt from work if the remuneration does not suit them, but the ecclessistical government, calling itself essentially a paternal one, ignores the existence of rights or liberty in its subjects, whom it looks upon as little children, to be constised more naughty.

News of Garribuidi's Arrest—Why the Italian

News of Garlbaldi's Arrest-Why the Italian Cabinet Discourages the Revolution-The Clergy Disappointed by the Seizure of the

After concluding my letter last night I was informed, as a reliable fact, that a despatch had just been received

by the government of Garibaldi's arrest yesterday morning, near Arezao, and his desention in a furtress, by of last night, received here this morning, make no weption of this fact, only appouncing that Garibaidi was still, up to yesterday, at Arczzo; bus should the fianan government really nave taken so important a stop we shall have a telegram of it this evening in the official

GARIBALDI.

by the Way-speech of the General and Great Excitement-His Advice to the Cities-

"On to Rome!"

The Official Gazette, of Florence, of the latest mail date, situating to the release of Garibaldi, says that as he had expressed a desire to return to Caprera, and that intention conforming to the wisnes of the government, the Ministry at once agreed to it, and the General forthwith left for that island on a state vessel.

Before embarking at Genoa on the Italian vessel Espioratore for Caprera, Garibaldi stopped a short-time at the house of a friend near the railway station, where an immesse crowd and assembled. He atterwards drove in a carrage to the city with General Incisa, his sociniaw Canzio and General Fabuzzi.

Addressing the people, whom he prohibited from draw thing his carrage, he said he was perfectly free, and was going to Caprera without any condition whatever. Speaking sometimes in Italian and sometimes in the Genouse distinct, he told the propie never to torget Rome—

ENGLISH AID TO GARIBALDI.

Support of the Reformers to the Italian Revolutionists—The Rights of All the Peoples—Speece of Garribaldi's Son in London—Ireland and Rome.

[From the London Star. Oct. 27.]

A public meeting, con-sued by the Reform League, of which General Garbaldi's the honorary President, as a held last evening at St. James' liail, Piccadilly, to express sympathy with his arrest and indigenation at his imprisonment. The large ball was crowded, and the proceedings throughout were characterized by the utmost enthusiasm. Mrs. Chambers, wife of Colones Crambers, who served with General Garibaldi in Italy, with many other hadres, occupied seas on the platform. A constituous position was given to the Italian colors, whereon were insertibed the words "Roma" and "Abrezzen." Precisent of the Reform League, accompanied by Ricciotti Garbaldi, made his appearance on the platform and was received with a burst or enthusiastic cheering, which told numbrakably how bearing the audience sympathised with the object for which the meeting had been called.

The Chairman said:—Ladies and gentlemen, we are

Ricciotti Garchaid, made nis appearance on the piatform and was received with a borst or enterprised which told unmistably how bearing the andisence sympathised with the object for which the meeting had been called.

The theirman said:—Ladies and gentlemen, we are met this executing to vindicate one of the most imporant of all political principles—a principle intimately connected with the most precous interests of freedom, with the wester of society and the peace of the world, threatened as this peace at present is by the costly and rumous aranaments we behold on all sides—namely, the principle of national self-government—them, beart—the right of a people to cheese their own from of government, free from the control or interference of cheer power—(cheers)—a principle and a right especially to be vindicated in the case of a people so much exposed as are the people of Rome to that control and interference, from the people of Rome to that control and interference, of the people of Rome to that control and interference, from the people of Rome to that control and interference, from the people of Rome to that control and interference, affectly or indirectly, is the recent arbitrary and dilegal arrest of the great and illustrious Garliadi—(cheers)—our own adopted fellow-countryman and citizen of London, as well as lially adolized son and patriot chiefain. That arrest is not, indeed, now a matter allogation of such in the laws and the principles to which is have referred, which is no longer a prisoner within the fortress of Alessandria; he is restored to his own island home. But the abane, the scandal of that arrest not the less neighbour of the grove and economical to the control of the grove and arbitrary intringement of all law, parlamentary privilege and personni freedom. Cheers, And against whom has thus officially been inflicted that arrest on the loss cheeves to the island government. However, as he reported, the obtain and almost Ged-like acid-denia and disinterestences to the promotion of the passage of the w

THE POPE.

Allocation of Pius the Ninth on The Situation and "Distresses" of the Church.
Subjuned is the text of the allocation pronounced by Pope Pius the Ninth at the Consistory in Rome, Sep-

tember 20:—
Vanerasus Berthres.—The Catholic world knows how often we have been competled to deplore and rebuke the great injuries and the serious wrongs inflicted for several pyears by the sub-Alpine coverament, in despite of all Divide and human laws as well as ecclesiastical censures and punishments, upon the Catholic Church, upon us and this Apostolic seat, upon the bishops and ministers, upon the resignous orders of both sexes, and upon other most institutions.

and thus a host of the Catholic Church, upon us and this Apostolic seat, upon the babops and ministers, upon the reignous orders of both sexes, and upon other promisinstutions.

This same government, appressing and daily exerting itself more and more to abase the Church, after the other laws it has put forth, and which we have condemned as opposed to the athority of the Church, has at less come to that degree of injustice that it has had the sacrilegious audacity to gropose, approve, sanction and promulgate a law which in its own territories, as well as in those it has usurped, has despoiled the Church of all fer property, to the gree injusy of civil society, has appropriated that property and has ordered its asic. All people anacreally must see how unjust, how cruel, is a law which attacks be inviolable right of property the Church holds from her divine origin, which trainples under foot all rights natural, divine and human, and by which, lattly, the hembers of the clargy who have deserved so well of Catholicism and civil society, and also virgins consecrated God, are reduced to the extremest misery and begar?

In such distress of the Church, in presence of such a subversion of all her right, we, amour bound by the oblications of our apostolic ministry to defend and avenge with the universal reace. For this eason we uplift our voice by your imposing assembly, and reduce with our Apostolic sutherity the naw in question—we condemn it, we declare in but and without any value. Let its authors and abstors have that they have placed themselves beneath the ban of the seclesiastical penalties and consures which the anached canonic, the Apostolic constitutions, the derrees of the general coupeits, declare inflieted type face upon violators of the rights of the church rand unspect of her property. Let these determined exemines of the Church tremole and be filled with all our strength from the flood face?

Under these circumstances, venerable technen, we wish to acquaint you that a mendacious pappiles has been recently p

THE FENIANS.

Police Plans and Action in Liverpool—Seizing a Collin for Search.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Oct. 1.]

Since the Fenian outrage at Manchesser Mr. Kehoe, the head of the detective department in this town, has taken the precastion to have the different railway stationaght that the fugitives Kelly and Deasev might come to Liverpool, on their way to America or the Continent; and to prevent their ecape, the officers had instructions to look out for suspicious persons arriving from Manchesser by train. A few nights ago saveral officers were on this duty at the Lime street station. They had their

Ernest Jones on the Rights of the Prisoners.

Mr. Ernest Jones, barrister, who was engaged to dend several of the prisoners, alleged Penima, in Manchester, writes to an English contemporary thus:—"I med not direct your attention to the fact that prisoners are now being tried in the Manchestr Police Court chained two and two by handcuffs. This outrage on common justice and public decency is perpetrated in the presence of, and with the authority of, a stipendiary and a beach of between twenty and thirty magistrates, despite the remoustrances of the prisoners' counsel and solicitors. I will not advert to the torture inflicted by keeping prisoners chained in couples for two confecutive days, and, as it is proposed, throughout all the remaining days during which the hearing must list; but I do protest against such a violation of the spirit of our laws and the, I believe, invariable practice of our courts of justice. In cases of summary jurisdiction, and at sessions and assizes, the fettering of prisoners during trial would be illegal. I may also pight out to you that a prisoner so situated cannot have a fair trial. The pain and the indignity prevent his attending duly to the evidence against him, and the confinement of his hands readers it impossible for him to write, so as to send readers it impossible for him to write, so as to send noise and suggestions to 'his counsel and solicitor, which in the present instance is indispensible, at least for several of the prisoners, who are so placed that access to them in court for the purpose of vertal communication is impossible. As to saying that the unconstitutional proceeding of trying men whom the law presumes to be innocent till they are proved to be guilty, fettered like convicted felloms, is to be excused on the ground of an apprehended rescue, that would be no excuse; but it is simply absurd, as the court is crowded with armed policemen, a strong force of infantry is within the building, armed police, evaluation to the court time is indicated, in purpose, while even

INDIA.

Report from the Famine Districts-Heavy Rains and Prospects of the Crops-The Ex-King of Onde-Damage to the Great Vinducts-Cholera.
A telegram from Calcutta, by way of Trieste, dated the

4th of September, reports: -Accounts from the lamine districts are still satisfactory, and the demands upon the

districts are still satisfactory, and the demands upon the districts are still satisfactory, and the demands upon the government for relief are decreasing.

The ex-King of Oude has been allowed six months for the propose of settling his affairs, and should he fail to do so within that time, a commission will be appointed to investigate his debts. Negetiations for the conclusion of a treaty with the King of Berman are advancing satisfactority. A Cotton Fraids Act for all India will be introduced into the Viceroy a Council next session. The Viceroy has valued the Assam Goole Act.

All the appreheurions of a famine in Upper Borman have ceased, and the exportation of rice from British Burman continues. The weather has recently been unfavorable. The islan in firmout and Renarce has much damaged the prospect of the crop, which is estimated at from 94.000 to 99.00 maunds.

Preparations are making for their treatm at of the actives of the Nicobar islands for their treatm at of the crows of rescels driven on their coast.

A telegram from Bombar, dated the 9th of September, says:—Her Majesty's frigate Octavia left for the Persan gulf in consequence of reported disturbances in Museat. The screw steam transport kuphrates arrived at Bombay on the 27th August, and leaves for Suez on the 12th inst, with stores and tonts for twops on their zarival in Kgpt.

Two large bridges over an unopened portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, botween Keendwah and Hurdah, have given way. A crack has been discovered in the largest visidant over the ghaut. Three other vaducts over the same ghaut are each in a dancerous state. The passengers have to leave the trains and walk across. Seventeen other bridges over unopened portions of the Nagpore oversion of the Great Indian Peninsula railway have been condensed by the company's segmener.

NEW YORK CITY,

THE COURTS.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

Supremo Court-Circuit-Part 1. The Court of Over and Terminer will be in seesion.

et al. vs. Miller et al. vs. Kalm. Herrick et al. vs. Haley 66 Por Eine et al. vs. Me la ry, adm'z, va. Greg. 1808—Emelise ory. Snitth

Supreme Court-Part 3.

Held by Judge Fullertoa.

Court opens at ten o'clock A. M.

Common Pleas-Trial Term-Part 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY. Petitions Filed Vesterday.

Alfred M. Codin, city, referred to Register Williams;

Tornelius Vimiand, city, referred to Register Fitch. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Churge of Mutiny on Board Ship. Before Communicationer Onborn. United States vs. Joseph Martindale, William Crons.

defendants are seamen on beard the Belle of the Sea, and are charged by the master of the versel, George W. Hammond, with mutiny on the let of September, the vessel being then on a voyage from the Mairitius to New York. The defondants were committed for examination in default of bail.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Lewis Tappan vs. John and Horace Beardsley.—This was a suit against Tappan for libel and slander of the defendants in respect to their credit as a mercantile firm, carrying on business in Norwack, Huron county, Ohio. The defendant resided in New York, and had established carrying on business in Norwalk, Huron county, Ohlo. The defondant resided in New York, and had established in that city a mercanile agency, the object of which was to procure information of the pecuniary ability and standing of merchants in the country for merchants in the city, to be communicated to the interior on a confidential manner. The defendant had some twenty cierk, who participated in the business of the establishment, and were, of course, privy to the information obtained, whether favorable or unfavorable to the construction, and were, of course, privy to the information to their customers or customers' clerks. The defendant communicated through his clerks to several customers and to their clerks inco a seriousty affecting the credit of the plantiffs house, and the main question in the case, on the merita, in whether or not be is exempt from the consequences of the publication, on the ground of its privileged character. The Court charged the jury that if the defendant number and communicated the information to a person applying to him for the papers in good faith, the communication might have been a privileged one; but that the publicity given to its provileged character. The charged the communication of its otherwise privileged character. This is no doubt a very important question and involves in its practical operation, whichever way it may be decided, interests of very great magnitude. On the one hand, to legalize these establishments in the manner and to the extent used by the defendant, is placifig one portion of the mercantile community of the benefit of the other, exposed, from the very nature of the organization, to perversion and abuse; and, on the other, to refuse to inquiring into the very nature of the organization, to perversion and abuse; and, on the other, to refuse to inquiring into the very nature of the organization, to perversion and abuse; and, on the other, to refuse to inquiring into the very nature of the organization, to perversion and abuse; and, on the other, to refuse to i in that city a mercantile agency, the object of

COURT OF CENERAL SESSIONS

the City Judge, who presides this month, eccepted the bench. The first business in order was the organization of the Grand Jury, which was effected without any de ay.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART 2.

Liability of Makers of Commercial Notes Bud Faith or Suspicion no Bar to a R covery by an Inselvent Holder.

had received it after maturity, for value, the maker was habe, not withstanding any suspicious attached to the making of the soie. The jury after being our several hours had not agreed, and they were ordered to return a sealed verdict to a morang.

The Mott Street Hamicide—Trial of Eugene Sullivar, Charged with Killing Michael Farrell—Verdict. "Not Guilty."

The case of Eugene Sullivan, indiced for man-

Dyer and Terminer, Judge Ingraham presiding. After the empaneiting of the jury, Assistant District Attorney

two weeks before the homicide, witness continued, the prisoner and deceased had a quarrel which resulted in blows.

Olineer Cornelius Richardson, of the Fourteenth percent, teshifed to having been called into the house in Mott street, where he saw deceased lying in the harlway dead, did not see prisoner there; saw Mrs. Sullivan have in her hand the knife with which deceased had been stabled.

The pro-eccution here rested the case, when Mr. Anthon, for the defence, sant that as there was no evidence before the court implicating the prisoner in the homicide; as no one saw him to the house 125 Mott street when the stabeing occurred [2 P. M.) or afterward; as, in fact, he could not be traced to the house at any timal after eleven o'clock in the morning of the 6th, he saw nothing in the case upon what to go to the jury.

The Court asked the prosecution upon what testimony it was sought to consict? Mr. Bradoral rapited—Upon the unreads made by the prisoner and upon the fact in evidence that the deceased was living with the prisoner's wife; he would admit, however, that the evidence as to the setual homicide was alwayether circ instantial.

The Court said that the evidence was not of seen a character as would warrant the case being taken from the jury.

Coursel on both sides declining to sum up, the Jaego charged the jury, who retired, and after an absence of his minutes returned a verdict of 'not guilty,' and the prisoner was dacharged.

When the verdict of the jury was announced, several of the audience expressed their appropriation by dispping their hands. One of them whom the Judge Bad sotted was by his order brought up and reprimanded, only saving binnell from imprisonment for contempt of court by avowing that he agree was to a court room before, and sid out know he was doing anything wrong by his manifestation of approval of the decision at which the jury had arrived.

Empannelling of the Grand Jury-The Park Bank Nuisance to be Indicted.
Before Judge Rassell,
This court resumed its sitting yesterday. His Bonor

bench. The first business in order was the organization of the Grand Jury, which was effected without any de ay. Mr. Charles H. Haswell was chosen to set as foreman, and the toilowing named gestioned were also sworm to serve as grand jurces:—John W. Spraigue, Thomas Robins, Jr., Anthony Duero, Joseph W. Jooker, William A. Thumpson, R. Chard L. Suyoam, David Jose, Warren H. Day, Edward L. Corlies, John Baboock, Anthony & Soyder, James B. Taylor, Damiel Schoommaser, Linux Scuder, Huboard G. Stone, Henry E. Quinnan, Patrick G. Maiony and William H. Major.

Judge Russell orielly charged the Grand Jury, remarking that there were over one hundred cases a saiting their action. His Bonor in alluding to the encroachment upon the highway by the owners of the new Park Bans, which is now in process of vection on Broadway, add eased the Grand Jury as loibase:—

The tearned Judge who trested over the Oyer and Jerminer tast Monday called the attention of the grand linquest of the county to certain encumbrances upon the public streets. In consequence of the shortness of the term of that Grand Jury, they were unable to take up the matter, sithough the witnesses were subponned last week and had attended two days. Those winesses are still in attendance, and as a matter of public necessity I will ask you to give those cases the preference over others. Take them up and dispose there are the matter at once had it not been for the absence of their matter at once had it not been for the absence of a material witness, who will be in attendance this morning.

Motion for an Injunction Against the Pro-posed Elevated Railway.

Before Judge Weites.

Richard O'Connor w. the West Side and Fonkers Patent tailroad Company. -A motion was made before this why an order of injunction should not issue against the decendants, perpetually enjoining them from construct-